

The Intelligence.

THREE hundred Potomac bass, caught by Mr. Henry B. JOHN SHEPHERD, in the vicinity of Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, have been sent to Philadelphia, to be placed in the Schuylkill river for propagation.

Information received in Washington from a well informed source in Georgia represents great dissatisfaction with the Greeley movement among the old Democrats of that State, and indicates that in case he is accepted at Baltimore this element will generally refuse to vote.

True excuses made by some of the old School Democrats for accepting Greeley are sometimes rather unconvincing to the old pig iron patriot. The Mobile Register sugar-coats the pill in this way: "We must resolve to go together, and if we all agree to vote for any imp of the devil as better for us than any other imp, let us plump him."

Should such an extraordinary event as the election of Mr. Greeley to the Presidency chance to occur, the duties of hostess of the Executive Mansion would devolve upon his eldest daughter, Mrs. Greeley being a confirmed invalid. Miss Ida Greeley is a young lady of about eighteen, of medium height, handsome, with soft dark eyes, sharply features and the fine complexion of her father. A mass of dark brown hair is becoming downy folds about her head. Her manners are affable and cordial, her conversation ready and sprightly, and she would doubtless preside over the domestic and social concerns of the White House with marked dignity and grace.

THE BOSTON JUBILEE.—While there is a conflict of opinion among the critics as to the details of the gigantic musical combination at Boston, the fact is conceded that many of the effects produced are thrilling and sublime. The jubilee is called, in turn, a musical earthquake, a hurricane, and the surging of an ocean tide, while one enthusiastic correspondent declares that its "majesty of sound transports the audience to the presence of the assembled ages." Such language seems extravagant; but the unprecedented combination of varied musical talent apparently exercises a marvellous influence upon the susceptible portions of the audience, and we read of despatches of applause, wild excitement, deafening bursts of cheers and shouts of men and women in tears, and of various other indications of intense feeling and enthusiasm.

The tobacco manufacturers, who have been storing large quantities of tobacco in bonded warehouses since the 9th of June, the day when the new revenue law was signed by the President, are astonished at the decision of Commissioner Douglas, that tobacco put in bond since that date and withdrawn for consumption must pay the present tax of thirty-two cents per pound. The Commissioner says that the wording of that law is to that effect, and that only the tobacco in bond that day is entitled to be withdrawn after July 1, at the new rate of twenty cents per pound. Telegrams and letters in large numbers were received the other day from merchants in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond, asking if there was not some mistake. Mr. Douglass replied that he had no discretion in the matter, and the parties aggrieved must appeal to Congress for relief. A number of tobacco dealers are under the impression that after July 1, they will be entitled to a refund of the difference in the old tax of thirty-two cents and the new tax of twenty cents on all tobacco in their possession. Commissioner Douglas is preparing a letter to the effect that such applications are useless, as no provision is made in the new law.

A Crisis in France.

The news from France this morning wears an ugly look. The unparalleled financial crisis which France has shown in letting and handling the enormous sums imposed upon her by the war is full indeed of the brightest promise for the future of the French Republic. But this bright promise may at any moment be clouded over by a renewal of the intestine strife which for a time threatened, after the close of the foreign war, to upset the whole order of society, and the open quarrel which yesterday occurred between President Thiers and the majority of the Assembly may easily lead to a renewal of intestine strife. The Assembly is by no means an ideal Assembly, even for France. But a new election of the Assembly at this time would be more hazardous than any varieties of the actual Assembly can be. President Thiers is by no means an ideal President; but a new choice of a President at this time would be more hazardous than any varieties of the actual President can be. The Assembly is by no means an ideal Assembly, even for France. But a new election of the Assembly at this time would be more hazardous than any varieties of the actual Assembly can be. President Thiers is by no means an ideal President; but a new choice of a President at this time would be more hazardous than any varieties of the actual President can be.

FASHION.

—Tobacco favoring hitherto unknown among the collectors of the late Emperor. —Fashions made of scales of fish have been introduced and will soon, no doubt, be all the rage. They are very odd looking, and are handsomely mounted in gold. —The newest French jewelry is made of Caucasian lava. Ladies were just getting tired of golden chandeliers and lamps in their ears, and it is fortunate something new has come up. —"Japanese paste" is the latest device for making the complexion of our belles. It is green when applied, but soon changes to a delicate pink. —Bridal dresses this season are of tulle tulle or muslin, elaborately trimmed, with very long train. —The latest style of funerals is for the pall-bearers to wear full dress suits, with white kid gloves. —The present size of a gentleman's stone sleeve-lead leads us to believe that some one has been unable to legitimately dispose of an enormous importation of marble table tops. —A gushing writer in an English Journal of fashion says: "Children fall on caskets down the back and ripple under waves of lace, which tumble in chaotic confusion from the top of the new flat-crowned hats."

REHEARSAL OF FASHIONABLE WEDDING CEREMONIES HAVE FOR SOME TIME BEEN IN VOGUE, AND NOW IT IS SAID THAT THE LENDING SECTION AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE TOWN IS TRYING TO DEVISE SOME MEANS BY WHICH FASHIONABLE FUNERALS MAY BE REHEARSED ALSO.

DOLLY WARREN has had a short, and very unimpressive career in London. "No lady," says the Queen, the ladies' newspaper, "will tolerate disfigure herself by wearing one of these vulgar costumes."

WHEELING W. VA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1872. NO. 260.

VOL. XX.

FORNEY AFTER THE CASE.

They are charged with the management of the State Finances. And with seeking to cover them up. Great prominence is given in Monday's Philadelphia Press to a letter from Harrisburg, disclosing what are alleged to be the reasons why the Cameron clique seek the re-election of what Forney calls the "ring ticket." The important part of the letter is as follows:

"First. The Camerons now own and control the State Treasury, and reap the largest portion of the aggregate of gains secured by banking with the funds of the Commonwealth. Directly and indirectly, Simon Cameron, his son, Donald, and his brother William, are the principal shareholders in a bank respectively at Lewisburg, Northumberland, Harrisburg, Middletown, West Chester, Lancaster, Lebanon and Reading. The banks at Harrisburg and Middletown are controlled by the Camerons. Donald being a paid officer in each, while the others do his work. These banks have deposits of State funds aggregating at least half a million of dollars. All checks for small amounts of money paid by the State Treasurer are drawn on the Cameron bank here. You can see by these facts why the Camerons are so anxious to have Harrisburg elected Governor. The Secretary of the Commonwealth is a member in conjunction with the State Treasurer and Auditor General, of the sinking-fund Commission. The sinking-fund Commission is elected, will be elected by Cameron, and then, with an Auditor General in their interest, and a Treasurer whose election they can purchase, the resources in the sinking fund remain within their grasp and use. For this reason, the last Legislature was manipulated to prevent Gentry from appointing an Auditor General who would have been independent of Cameron's influence, and therefore, to cover up a long secreted series of stupendous frauds, Harrisburg's term of office was extended. Senator Billington, at the time this was done, pleaded in vain to let a little ray of light penetrate into the Treasury, which was not done. That would have been fatal for the reason—Second. The Camerons are State Treasurer Mackay's principle bondsmen. By a Philadelphia broker's failure Mr. Mackay lost a fraction less than one hundred thousand dollars. He is a poor man. But his loss had to be made up. How was this to be done? Not by the Camerons. Hence Mackay opens a check on the State Treasury for the amount of the loss, which check was never cashed, but deposited in the vault of the Treasury, where it yet remains, with innumerable other similar papers, all counted as cash, when they are really not worth a farthing more than their weight on the ragman's stick. The result of this is that the State Treasury is the most polluted locality in the State government, and in its dark and impenetrable recesses there are more frauds hidden than those which damned the Tammany ring of New York. All of which the Camerons are resolutely determined shall not be exposed. If they can get Mackay's account, sealed at the expiration of the present term, and his vault accounts turned over as cash to his successor, whoever that may be, it will ease the Camerons not less than one hundred thousand dollars, and for aught I know now, it may save them from paying double that sum. Let strange, then, that the Camerons fight for the control of the Auditor General's office, and the State Treasury? With half a million of an outstanding claim in favor of the State in their control, and with a quarter of a million of responsibility in the vault of the Treasury, it is not surprising that they struggle to keep the Auditor under their thumb, to carry the State Treasury in their pocket, and to elect a Governor whom they can lead by the ear."

THE GENOVA ARBITRATION.

The conference summoned to meet at Geneva, June 25.—A dispatch dated Geneva, June 25, says: "The conference summoned to meet at Geneva, June 25, has opened its sessions. The American agent, Mr. Bancroft Davis, arrived at Geneva on Monday morning, and was received by the British agent, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, in company with Caleb Cushing. The conference is expected to last several weeks. The American agent, Mr. Bancroft Davis, is a member of the Commonwealth is a member in conjunction with the State Treasurer and Auditor General, of the sinking-fund Commission. The sinking-fund Commission is elected, will be elected by Cameron, and then, with an Auditor General in their interest, and a Treasurer whose election they can purchase, the resources in the sinking fund remain within their grasp and use. For this reason, the last Legislature was manipulated to prevent Gentry from appointing an Auditor General who would have been independent of Cameron's influence, and therefore, to cover up a long secreted series of stupendous frauds, Harrisburg's term of office was extended. Senator Billington, at the time this was done, pleaded in vain to let a little ray of light penetrate into the Treasury, which was not done. That would have been fatal for the reason—Second. The Camerons are State Treasurer Mackay's principle bondsmen. By a Philadelphia broker's failure Mr. Mackay lost a fraction less than one hundred thousand dollars. He is a poor man. But his loss had to be made up. How was this to be done? Not by the Camerons. Hence Mackay opens a check on the State Treasury for the amount of the loss, which check was never cashed, but deposited in the vault of the Treasury, where it yet remains, with innumerable other similar papers, all counted as cash, when they are really not worth a farthing more than their weight on the ragman's stick. The result of this is that the State Treasury is the most polluted locality in the State government, and in its dark and impenetrable recesses there are more frauds hidden than those which damned the Tammany ring of New York. All of which the Camerons are resolutely determined shall not be exposed. If they can get Mackay's account, sealed at the expiration of the present term, and his vault accounts turned over as cash to his successor, whoever that may be, it will ease the Camerons not less than one hundred thousand dollars, and for aught I know now, it may save them from paying double that sum. Let strange, then, that the Camerons fight for the control of the Auditor General's office, and the State Treasury? With half a million of an outstanding claim in favor of the State in their control, and with a quarter of a million of responsibility in the vault of the Treasury, it is not surprising that they struggle to keep the Auditor under their thumb, to carry the State Treasury in their pocket, and to elect a Governor whom they can lead by the ear."

INDIRECT CLAIMS UNRELIABLE—PROSPECTS OF A SOLUTION.

GENOVA, June 25.—It is stated that the Board of Arbitration, at its session, Monday the 19th inst., informed the agents on the part of England and the United States that they considered the indirect claims presented in the case of the American government untenable. There is reason to believe the dispatches received from the government at Washington will be confirmed. The British agent, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, in company with Caleb Cushing. The conference is expected to last several weeks. The American agent, Mr. Bancroft Davis, is a member of the Commonwealth is a member in conjunction with the State Treasurer and Auditor General, of the sinking-fund Commission. The sinking-fund Commission is elected, will be elected by Cameron, and then, with an Auditor General in their interest, and a Treasurer whose election they can purchase, the resources in the sinking fund remain within their grasp and use. For this reason, the last Legislature was manipulated to prevent Gentry from appointing an Auditor General who would have been independent of Cameron's influence, and therefore, to cover up a long secreted series of stupendous frauds, Harrisburg's term of office was extended. Senator Billington, at the time this was done, pleaded in vain to let a little ray of light penetrate into the Treasury, which was not done. That would have been fatal for the reason—Second. The Camerons are State Treasurer Mackay's principle bondsmen. By a Philadelphia broker's failure Mr. Mackay lost a fraction less than one hundred thousand dollars. He is a poor man. But his loss had to be made up. How was this to be done? Not by the Camerons. Hence Mackay opens a check on the State Treasury for the amount of the loss, which check was never cashed, but deposited in the vault of the Treasury, where it yet remains, with innumerable other similar papers, all counted as cash, when they are really not worth a farthing more than their weight on the ragman's stick. The result of this is that the State Treasury is the most polluted locality in the State government, and in its dark and impenetrable recesses there are more frauds hidden than those which damned the Tammany ring of New York. All of which the Camerons are resolutely determined shall not be exposed. If they can get Mackay's account, sealed at the expiration of the present term, and his vault accounts turned over as cash to his successor, whoever that may be, it will ease the Camerons not less than one hundred thousand dollars, and for aught I know now, it may save them from paying double that sum. Let strange, then, that the Camerons fight for the control of the Auditor General's office, and the State Treasury? With half a million of an outstanding claim in favor of the State in their control, and with a quarter of a million of responsibility in the vault of the Treasury, it is not surprising that they struggle to keep the Auditor under their thumb, to carry the State Treasury in their pocket, and to elect a Governor whom they can lead by the ear."

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The following is the additional articles of the Treaty of Washington as amended and agreed to by the Senate: Yes, 43; nays, 18.

WHEREAS, The government of Her Britannic Majesty has contended in a recent correspondence with the government of the United States, namely, that such indirect claims as those for national debts, claims for compensation of the part of the government of the United States, to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, to have been sustained by loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, the enhanced payments of insurance, the prolongation of the war, and an addition to the cost of the war, and the war, and the suppression of the rebellion.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The following is the additional articles of the Treaty of Washington as amended and agreed to by the Senate: Yes, 43; nays, 18.

WHEREAS, The government of Her Britannic Majesty has contended in a recent correspondence with the government of the United States, namely, that such indirect claims as those for national debts, claims for compensation of the part of the government of the United States, to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, to have been sustained by loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, the enhanced payments of insurance, the prolongation of the war, and an addition to the cost of the war, and the war, and the suppression of the rebellion.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The following is the additional articles of the Treaty of Washington as amended and agreed to by the Senate: Yes, 43; nays, 18.

WHEREAS, The government of Her Britannic Majesty has contended in a recent correspondence with the government of the United States, namely, that such indirect claims as those for national debts, claims for compensation of the part of the government of the United States, to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, to have been sustained by loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, the enhanced payments of insurance, the prolongation of the war, and an addition to the cost of the war, and the war, and the suppression of the rebellion.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The following is the additional articles of the Treaty of Washington as amended and agreed to by the Senate: Yes, 43; nays, 18.

WHEREAS, The government of Her Britannic Majesty has contended in a recent correspondence with the government of the United States, namely, that such indirect claims as those for national debts, claims for compensation of the part of the government of the United States, to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, to have been sustained by loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, the enhanced payments of insurance, the prolongation of the war, and an addition to the cost of the war, and the war, and the suppression of the rebellion.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The following is the additional articles of the Treaty of Washington as amended and agreed to by the Senate: Yes, 43; nays, 18.

WHEREAS, The government of Her Britannic Majesty has contended in a recent correspondence with the government of the United States, namely, that such indirect claims as those for national debts, claims for compensation of the part of the government of the United States, to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, to have been sustained by loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, the enhanced payments of insurance, the prolongation of the war, and an addition to the cost of the war, and the war, and the suppression of the rebellion.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The following is the additional articles of the Treaty of Washington as amended and agreed to by the Senate: Yes, 43; nays, 18.

WHEREAS, The government of Her Britannic Majesty has contended in a recent correspondence with the government of the United States, namely, that such indirect claims as those for national debts, claims for compensation of the part of the government of the United States, to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, to have been sustained by loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, the enhanced payments of insurance, the prolongation of the war, and an addition to the cost of the war, and the war, and the suppression of the rebellion.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The following is the additional articles of the Treaty of Washington as amended and agreed to by the Senate: Yes, 43; nays, 18.

WHEREAS, The government of Her Britannic Majesty has contended in a recent correspondence with the government of the United States, namely, that such indirect claims as those for national debts, claims for compensation of the part of the government of the United States, to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, to have been sustained by loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, the enhanced payments of insurance, the prolongation of the war, and an addition to the cost of the war, and the war, and the suppression of the rebellion.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The following is the additional articles of the Treaty of Washington as amended and agreed to by the Senate: Yes, 43; nays, 18.

WHEREAS, The government of Her Britannic Majesty has contended in a recent correspondence with the government of the United States, namely, that such indirect claims as those for national debts, claims for compensation of the part of the government of the United States, to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, to have been sustained by loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, the enhanced payments of insurance, the prolongation of the war, and an addition to the cost of the war, and the war, and the suppression of the rebellion.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The following is the additional articles of the Treaty of Washington as amended and agreed to by the Senate: Yes, 43; nays, 18.

WHEREAS, The government of Her Britannic Majesty has contended in a recent correspondence with the government of the United States, namely, that such indirect claims as those for national debts, claims for compensation of the part of the government of the United States, to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, to have been sustained by loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, the enhanced payments of insurance, the prolongation of the war, and an addition to the cost of the war, and the war, and the suppression of the rebellion.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The following is the additional articles of the Treaty of Washington as amended and agreed to by the Senate: Yes, 43; nays, 18.

WHEREAS, The government of Her Britannic Majesty has contended in a recent correspondence with the government of the United States, namely, that such indirect claims as those for national debts, claims for compensation of the part of the government of the United States, to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, to have been sustained by loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, the enhanced payments of insurance, the prolongation of the war, and an addition to the cost of the war, and the war, and the suppression of the rebellion.

THE LABOR STRIKES.

New York, June 25.—Four hundred employees of the custom-house will present a petition to Collector Arthur to-night, asking for eight hours, the rule to apply to warehousemen. All the employees in the hoop factories in Jersey City have gone to work. The boss homebushers propose to advance the prices because of the strike of the mill yesterday. A party of strikers visited the planing mill at sixty-first street, dislocated the machinery and threatening the men with death unless they desisted from work. They were arrested by the police.

A London dispatch says, the flock of builders, carpenters and joiners is the result of the refusal of the master accept a compromise offered by the employees. Twenty thousand are out of work. They have been joined by the masons and bricklayers. The men demand 61 hours instead of 57 1/2 hours per week, and also one shilling per day additional. The employers state that the demand does not justify the advance. The men state that the reason for the strike is the increased expense of living and do not fear any interference from workmen outside of London, as the latter obtain better pay than those in the city. They say their means are financially strong and they feel confident of success.

London, June 25.—The Times says the strike will result in the employment of the present advantages in industrial productions. New York, June 25.—The Brooklyn carpenters are getting ready to resume work at the old rates. At a meeting of the metal workers of this city to-day, the request of the Citizens' Association and the Bureau of Education to the Board of Education to endeavor to effect an amicable settlement of the difficulties was favorably received and a committee appointed.

At the meeting of the Night Hour League it was reported that Baxter & Co., No. 45 Fifth street, who employ about one hundred men, had resolved to return to the ten-hour system, though willing to give 20 per cent advance in wages for piece work. In regard to the numbered men still idle, the Secretary positively asserts that there are not more than four thousand. He acknowledged some of the cabinet makers had returned to work at ten hours. The marble cutters and polishers held a meeting to-day, which was largely attended. It was reported that a great many of the houses had withdrawn from their agreement and were falling back on the ten-hour system. These reports caused much dissatisfaction and the men loudly expressed themselves as determined to fight it out to the last.

The strike of the journeymen has been virtually at an end and nearly all the men have resumed work on their own terms. Brooklyn, June 25.—The striking iron and metal workers employed in the Erie Railroad Company's works here met this evening and formed an Iron and Metal Workers' League. An address was made by John P. Stewart, president of the International Union of Machinists and Blacksmiths of North America. He did not advise any immediate strike, and proposed that the workmen should first demand of employers that eight hours be considered by employers as a day's work, even at a reduction of wages, if the principle could be admitted. The strike of capitalists combined against labor, and retaliation in a legal manner was in order by refusing to deal with and to buy from those opposed to them, and combined opposition to the polls to all political parties resisting them.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—Rev. Robert Cossitt, a well known minister of the Congregational Church, died at his residence on College Hill last night, aged 72. The greater part of his life was spent in the East, where he was settled over churches in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He came to Ohio in 1868.

The Directors of the Board of Trade have authorized a meeting of its members with a view to determining means to remedy the present system of State and municipal taxation, which they regard as unequal in its burdens. Hon. Lewis B. Guchie, D. E. Dayton, resident manager of the National Soldiers home and formerly senator from Ohio, is in the city, and is prominently spoken of as a Republican candidate for Congress in the fourth Ohio district.

The Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery held its commencement exercises to-night, address and conferring of degrees by Bishop Wiley of the Methodist Episcopal Church, valdictory address by Prof. Reed. There were eighteen graduates.

Fire at Lexington, Mo.

St. Louis, June 25.—A fire at Lexington, Mo., last Thursday, destroyed six business houses in the centre of the city. Loss on stock \$70,000. Insurance—Etna, Hartford, \$7,500; Hartford Insur. Co., \$5,000; Andes, Cincinnati \$1,000; Home, New York, \$5,000; Phoenix, Hartford, \$5,000; Commercial Union, Philadelphia, \$4,000 and \$3,000 in Missouri companies. Loss on buildings not stated.